

NORTH DAKOTA

YEAR STARTED CAPACITY-BUILDING: 1993
 YEAR STARTED COMPREHENSIVE: 1996
 TOTAL FUNDING THROUGH FY 1998: \$2,706,885

DISEASE BURDEN

Breast Cancer

From 1991 to 1995...

- 560 North Dakota women died from breast cancer.
- The average annual age-adjusted mortality rates for breast cancer per 100,000 women were:

	State	National
Overall	25.5	26.0
White	25.5	25.7
Black	-	31.5
Hispanic	-	15.0
Asian/Pacific Islander	-	11.3
American Indian/Alaska Native	-	11.8

Source: CDC National Center for Health Statistics, vital statistics data, underlying cause of death
 Some data were excluded because there were 75,000 or fewer women in the denominator or 20 or fewer deaths in the numerator.

- The percent of women aged 50 and older reporting having a mammogram within the past 2 years:

	State	National
1992	50	56
1996	70	70

Source: CDC Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System

In 1999, an estimated...

- 100 North Dakota women will lose their lives to breast cancer.
- 400 new cases of female breast cancer will be diagnosed.

Source: American Cancer Society, *Cancer Facts and Figures-1999*

Cervical Cancer

From 1991 to 1995...

- 53 North Dakota women died from cervical cancer.
- The average annual age-adjusted mortality rates for cervical cancer per 100,000 women were:

	State	National
Overall	2.5	2.8
White	2.4	2.5
Black	-	6.1
Hispanic	-	3.5
Asian/Pacific Islander	-	2.7
American Indian/Alaska Native	-	3.4

Source: CDC National Center for Health Statistics, vital statistics data, underlying cause of death
 Some data were excluded because there were 75,000 or fewer women in the denominator or 20 or fewer deaths in the numerator.

- The percent of women aged 18 and older reporting having a Papanicolaou (Pap) test within the past 3 years:

	State	National
1992	77*	79*
1996	86	90

Source: CDC Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System

* Within the previous 2 years

In 1999, an estimated...

- – *North Dakota women will lose their lives to cervical cancer.[†]
- – *new cases of cervical cancer will be diagnosed.

Source: American Cancer Society, *Cancer Facts and Figures-1999*

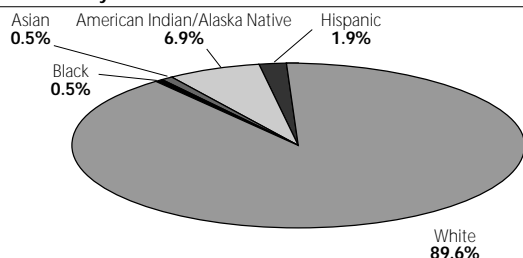
*Some data were excluded because there would be 50 or fewer deaths or new cases.

[†]1998 data

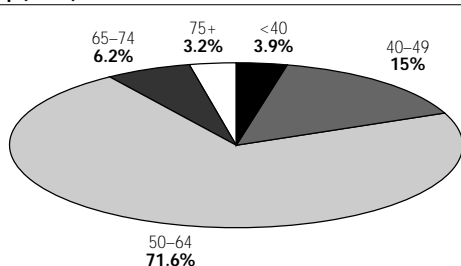
CUMULATIVE MINIMUM DATA ELEMENTS

Percent Distribution of Mammograms Provided to Participants in the North Dakota Program, by Race/Ethnicity and Age, through 1998

by Race/Ethnicity



by Age Group (Years)



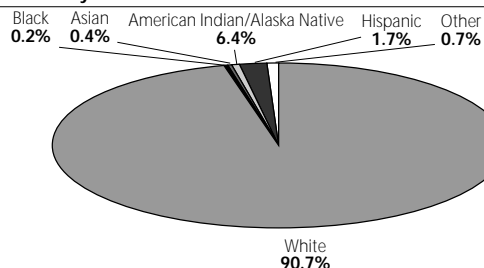
Number of Mammograms 438

given through the North Dakota program as of September 30, 1998

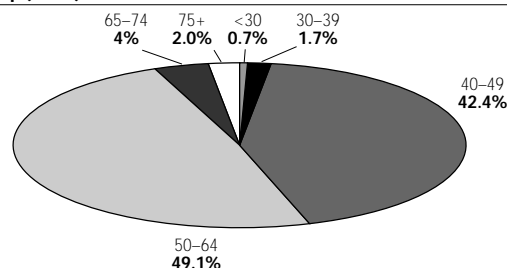
Source: Minimum Data Elements reported by state

Percent Distribution of Papanicolaou Tests Provided to Participants in the North Dakota Program, by Race/Ethnicity and Age, through 1998

by Race/Ethnicity



by Age Group (Years)



Number of Pap tests 601

given through the North Dakota program as of September 30, 1998

Source: Minimum Data Elements reported by state

STATE LAWS AFFECTING BREAST CANCER

	✓						
Breast Cancer Screening and Education Programs	Reimbursement for Breast Cancer Screening	Reimbursement for Breast Reconstruction or Prosthesis	Accreditation of Facilities	Alternative Therapies	Reimbursement for Chemotherapy and/or Bone Marrow Transplants	Income Tax Checkoff for Breast Cancer Funds	Length of Stay/Inpatient Care Following Mastectomy

1997 SCREENING ELIGIBILITY REQUIREMENTS

- Women must be at or below 200 percent of the federal poverty level.
- To be eligible for a mammogram, women must be aged 50 or over.
- Women under aged 50 are eligible for a mammogram if there is an abnormal clinical breast exam.
- To qualify for a Pap test, women must be at least 40 years of age.
- There is no residency requirement for screening eligibility.

PUBLIC EDUCATION AND OUTREACH:

- Statewide efforts: celebrity support, special promotional events, paid television advertising, direct mail, hotlines for referral, displays, posters, resource guides
- Local efforts: newspaper and radio messages, volunteer teams, group presentations, coalition building

1996 INSURANCE COVERAGE (%) IN NORTH DAKOTA

	Uninsured	Insured			Total
		Private	Medicare	Medicaid	
Women age 20–64	11	80	1	6	87
Women age 40–64	10	86	2	6	94

Source: U.S. Census Bureau's Current Population Survey

The percentage across categories may add to more than 100 because individuals may have had several sources of coverage during 1996.

CONTACT

Cancer Prevention and Control
 North Dakota Department of Health
 600 East Boulevard Avenue
 Department 301
 Bismarck, ND 58505-0200
 (701) 328-4514
 Fax (701) 328-1412

HIGHLIGHTS:

The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention funds North Dakota's program for the early detection of breast and cervical cancers. The state began its capacity-building program in 1993. Three years later, in 1996, North Dakota developed a comprehensive program. The state has received funds totaling \$2,706,885 through FY 1998.

From 1991 through 1995, 560 North Dakota women died from breast cancer. The state's average annual age-adjusted mortality rate for breast cancer was 25.5 per 100,000 women, slightly below the national median of 26 per 100,000 women. The percent of North Dakota women aged 50 and older who reported having had a mammogram within the past two years increased from 50 percent in 1992 to 70 percent in 1996. The American Cancer Society estimated that in 1999, there would be 400 new cases of breast cancer diagnosed and 100 deaths from breast cancer in North Dakota women. From its inception through September 30, 1998, North Dakota's program provided 438 mammograms.

Fifty-three women in North Dakota died from cervical cancer from 1991 to 1995. The average annual age-adjusted mortality rate for cervical cancer during this period was 2.5 per 100,000 women, which was below the national median of 2.8 per 100,000 women. In 1996, 86 percent of North Dakota women aged 18 and older reported having had a Pap test within the past three years. In 1992, 77 percent of women in North Dakota aged 18 and older reported having had a Pap test within the past two years. The American Cancer Society estimated that in 1999, there would be 50 or fewer new cases of cervical cancer diagnosed. In 1998, 50 or fewer deaths occurred due to cervical cancer in North Dakota women. From its inception through September 30, 1998, the state's program provided 601 Pap tests.

North Dakota does legislate reimbursement for breast cancer screening. While virtually all women aged 65 and older have insurance coverage through Medicare, 11 percent of North Dakota women between the ages of 20 and 64 are uninsured. In order to qualify for screening funded by the program in 1997, women in North Dakota had to be at or below 200 percent of the federal poverty level. In addition, 1997 guidelines specified that women had to be at least 50 years of age for a mammogram and at least 40 for a Pap test. North Dakota's public education and outreach include special promotional events, celebrity support, direct mail, hotlines for referral, flyers, paid television advertisements, displays, posters, resource guides. Other approaches include volunteer outreach, local coalitions, group presentations, and newspaper and radio messages.